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ABSTRACT

This report contains data collected in the school-age child care supplement to the December 1984 Current Population Survey. Questions in the supplement addressed the extent to which school-age children were not in the care of their parents during nonschool hours and the extent to which they were unsupervised by any adult. For each child 5 to 13 years old in the household, questions were included on whether he or she regularly spent time alone or in the care of someone other than a parent before school, after school, or at night. In addition, there were questions for each time period on who, if anyone, cared for the child, age of the caretaker, and daily duration of the care arrangement. Tables in the text concern: (1) care of school-age children by period of the day, type of household, and labor force status of mother for children 5 to 13 years old enrolled in school; (2) after-school caretaker of children by type of household, labor force status of mother, and race; (3) distribution of enrolled children by family type, labor force status of mother, and race; (4) and child care status of children 6 to 13 years old with mothers who were employed full time for 1965, 1974, and 1984. Seven additional detailed tables are included along with material concerning the reliability of the estimates. (RH)

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After-School Care of School-Age Children: December 1984

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After-School Care of School-Age Children: December 1984

By Rosalind R. Bruno

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After-School Care of School-Age Youth: December 1984

This report contains data collected in the December 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) school-age child care supplement. The supplement questions were intended to measure the extent to which school-age children were not in the care[1] of their parents during nonschool hours and, more importantly, the extent to which they were unsupervised by any adult.

For each child 5 to 13 years old in the household, questions were included on whether he/she regularly spent time alone or in the care of someone other than a parent, during any of three periods of the day: before school, after school, or at night. In addition, there were questions for each period on who, if anyone, cared for the child, age of the caretaker, and daily duration of the care arrangement. This survey is similar to a CPS supplement conducted in October 1974 on daytime care of children and in February 1965 on care while mother worked. The survey is not comparable to the child care surveys conducted as supplements to the CPS in June 1977 and 1982, in which the data were collected from working mothers on the care arrangements while they worked, for their youngest child under 5 years old. Data collection was funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Department of Health and Human Services.

[1]Cared for and supervised are used interchangably in this report.

CARE BEFORE SCHOOL, AFTER SCHOOL, AND AT NIGHT

Although after school care is the primary focus of this report, there is some interest in care in other periods of the day. In December 1984, there were 28.9 million children 5 to 13 years old enrolled in school. Eight million of them regularly spent time during nonschool hours "alone or in the care of someone other than a parent," including 2.4 million before school, 7.1 million after school, and 1.7 million at night (table A). Two thirds of these children who were regularly

Table A. Care of School-Age Children by Period of the Day, Type of Household, and Labor Force Status of Mother, for Children 5 to 13 Years Old Enrolled in School: December 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of household and labor force status of mother	All children	Before school			After school			At night		
		Parent	Other adult	No adult	Parent	Other adult	No adult	Parent	Other adult	No adult
NUMBER										
All Children										
All households	28,852	26,454	1,846	552	21,777	5,010	2,065	27,174	1,429	249
Married-couple household	21,979	20,512	1,117	350	17,203	3,277	1,499	21,013	794	172
Household maintained by a woman	5,935	5,135	628	172	3,990	1,464	481	5,329	538	68
Mother employed full time										
All households	10,559	8,797	1,328	434	5,734	3,401	1,424	9,808	649	102
Married-couple household	7,936	6,799	857	280	4,603	2,304	1,029	7,564	309	63
Household maintained by a woman	2,480	1,875	458	147	1,062	1,049	369	2,116	323	41
PERCENT										
All Children										
All households	100.0	91.7	6.4	1.9	75.5	17.4	7.2	94.2	5.0	0.9
Married-couple household	100.0	93.3	5.1	1.6	78.3	14.9	6.8	95.6	3.6	0.8
Household maintained by a woman	100.0	86.5	10.6	2.9	67.2	24.7	8.1	89.8	9.1	1.1
Mother employed full time										
All households	100.0	83.3	12.6	4.1	54.3	32.2	13.5	92.9	6.1	1.0
Married-couple household	100.0	85.7	10.8	3.5	58.0	29.0	13.0	95.3	3.9	0.8
Household maintained by a woman	100.0	75.6	18.5	5.9	42.8	42.3	14.9	85.3	13.0	1.7

Note: A total of 8,137,000 children were not in the care of their parents in at least one period. About 2,653,000 children were not in the care of their parents during more than one period, including 1,539,000 before and after school, 66,000 after school and at night, 44,000 before school and at night, and 404,000 in all three periods.

unsupervised by a parent were in such status in only one of the three periods. As reported in this survey, 72 percent of all 5- to 13-year-old students were regularly supervised by a parent during all nonschool hours and the vast majority of those who were not cared for by their parents were cared for by some other adult (14 years old and over). Only about 2 percent were reported to regularly spend some time not supervised by an adult before school, 7 percent were not supervised after school, and only 1 percent were not supervised at night.

Hours of Care

About 8 percent (2.4 million) of all school-age children were not supervised by a parent before school in December 1984. The great majority of those children were in the care of another adult. About 552,000 children cared for themselves or were cared for by another child before school, the majority for less than 1 hour per day (table 4).

Twenty-five percent (7.1 million) of school-age children were reported to have spent some time after school unsupervised by a parent. Most of these children were supervised by another adult but about 30 percent (2.1 million children) were in self or nonadult care. Self care was likely to be short term; of children caring for themselves, about 3 in 10 children did so for less than an hour and only 1 in 10 for 3 hours or more.

About 6 percent (1.7 million) of all school-age children were regularly unsupervised by a parent at night, but most of these children were cared for by another adult. About 249,000 were in self or nonadult care. The length of time unsupervised at night was greater than before and after school. In all three periods, self or nonadult care was more likely than adult care to be for less than an hour. When care for long periods was not provided by a parent, it was more likely provided by an adult than by a nonadult or self. Ninety percent of all nonparental care of 3 hours or more was provided by another adult.

AFTER SCHOOL

Labor Force Status of Mother and Household Type

In testimony before Congress, researchers have presented estimates of the number of children unsupervised by an adult after school ranging from 2 to 15 million.[2] These estimates were usually based on inferences from labor force status of mothers. While children's after-school supervision is related to mothers' labor force status (table 1), that is not its sole determinant. About 10.6 million children of elementary school age had mothers who were employed full time in 1984; 1.4 million of those children were reported not supervised by an adult after school.

Fully three-fourths of all children were in the care of their parents after school in 1984, and between 7 and 9 percent were in each of three types of care—care by adult relatives (including adult siblings), nonrelatives, and self or another child (table 1). Almost all children whose mothers were not in the labor force were supervised by a parent (93 percent). Household type had relatively little impact on child care (table 1) when mothers were not in the labor force: in married-couple households, children were slightly more likely to be supervised by a parent after school than they were in households maintained by a woman (96 percent vs. 91 percent) and slightly less likely to be in the care of an "other" relative (1 percent vs 5 percent) (table 1).

For children whose mothers worked full time, arrangements were more varied and household type had a stronger impact. About 54 percent of these children were cared for by parents after school. Other relatives (including adult siblings), nonrelatives, and other child or self cared for between 13 and 17 percent each (table B). Children whose mothers worked full time and who lived in married-couple households were much more likely than those in households maintained by women to be supervised by a parent after school (58 percent vs 43 percent), but they were less likely to be supervised by an "other" relative (10 percent vs 16 percent), an adult sibling (4 percent vs 8 percent), or a nonrelative (14 percent vs 18 percent); there is some evidence that they were also less likely to be unsupervised by an adult (13 percent vs 15 percent). Thus, although children whose mothers were employed full time and who lived in households maintained by women may be more likely to use nonparental care after school, their care is primarily provided by a parent, and their nonparental care is largely allocated to other adults, either from within or outside the family.

Differences by Age

The proportion of children not fully supervised by a parent varied only slightly by age, but the proportion without any adult supervision varied markedly by age. The proportion without adult supervision after school varied from 1 percent of 5-year-olds to 14 percent of 13-year-olds (table 2). Caring for a 5- or 6-year-old after school is different from caring for a 12- or 13-year-old. The former may require rather frequent monitoring while the latter can assume greater responsibility. Thus, the same survey question on being "in the care of...," quite legitimately, may be interpreted as referring to different behaviors for younger and older children.

While self and nonadult care increased with the age of the child, parental care remained constant for children of mothers not in the labor force, but increased for children of mothers who were employed full time (tables 1 and 2). Sibling care also increased with age, but other relative and nonrelative care decreased with age—the latter included but was not limited to paid child care. Among children 5 to 8 years old, who may have required more supervision because their mothers worked full time, 41 percent were cared for by an adult "other" relative or a nonrelative, 3 percent by an adult sibling, 6 percent were in self care, and 49 percent were cared for by a parent. Among 12- and 13-year-olds, who usually are capable

[2] Testimony before the U.S. Senate Children's Caucus: Policy Forum to Examine Problems Confronting "Latchkey Children," by Edward F. Zigler, Yale University and Thomas J. Long, Catholic University of America, June 9, 1983.

Table B. After-School Caretaker of Children 5 to 13 Years Old Enrolled in School by Type of Household, Labor Force Status of Mother, and Race: December 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Race, labor force status of mother, and type of household	Number	Percent				
		Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	No adult
ALL HOUSEHOLDS						
All Children						
All races	28,852	75.5	2.7	6.6	7.8	7.2
White	23,350	75.4	2.6	5.7	8.3	7.8
Black	4,316	75.9	1.0	10.7	5.6	4.3
Mother in Labor Force						
All races	17,027	63.2	4.1	9.5	11.8	10.9
White	13,715	62.5	3.9	8.6	12.7	12.0
Black	2,626	67.2	4.7	13.4	8.1	5.9
Mother Employed Full Time						
All races	10,559	54.3	5.2	11.7	14.8	13.5
White	8,307	52.8	5.0	10.8	15.9	15.0
Black	1,788	60.9	5.5	15.2	10.3	7.4
MARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLD						
All Children						
All races	21,979	78.3	2.2	5.5	6.9	6.8
White	19,099	78.4	2.2	4.9	7.1	7.2
Black	1,933	78.1	2.4	8.6	5.6	4.6
Mother in Labor Force						
All races	13,201	66.5	3.5	8.2	11.0	10.4
White	11,265	65.9	3.4	7.6	11.4	11.3
Black	1,372	72.3	3.3	10.9	7.3	5.4
Mother Employed Full Time						
All races	7,936	58.0	4.4	10.3	13.8	13.0
White	6,580	56.6	4.3	9.6	14.6	14.3
Black	973	67.3	3.7	12.1	9.4	6.7
HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINED BY A WOMAN						
All Children						
All races	5,935	67.2	4.3	10.2	9.9	8.1
White	3,521	62.3	4.6	9.3	13.1	10.3
Black	2,207	74.8	3.4	12.1	5.4	4.0
Mother in Labor Force						
All races	3,607	51.7	6.4	13.8	15.2	12.6
White	2,290	45.9	6.4	13.2	18.8	15.4
Black	1,196	62.1	6.2	15.6	9.0	6.4
Mother Employed Full Time						
All races	2,480	42.8	8.0	16.0	17.8	14.9
White	1,618	37.3	8.0	15.5	21.3	17.6
Black	783	54.3	7.5	18.0	11.5	8.0

of assuming more independence, only 10 percent were cared for by an "other" relative or nonrelative, 8 percent by an adult sibling, 22 percent were in self care, and 61 percent were cared for by parents. Clearly the use of other adult care was reduced by the end of elementary school, but a larger proportion of older children were in self or parental care. Although the reporting of self care is reasonable at older ages, a similar trend for parental care does not appear as reasonable. The greater incidence of reported parental care for older children could have several sources: altered parental work schedules to accommodate older children's school schedules, after school activities which keep older children away from home while the parent works, or less need for close proximity in caring for older children. A 12- or 13-year-old may not need super-

vision beyond telephone contact with a parent, friend, or neighbor and as such may be reported in parental care.

Differences by Race

White children and Black children lived in households with vastly different characteristics in December 1984. Table C shows that 51 percent of Black children but only 15 percent of White children lived in households maintained by a woman. Also, 41 percent of Black children but only 35 percent of White children had mothers who worked full time. The discussion above suggests that each of these characteristics would cause Black children to have less parental supervision after school and more supervision by other adults, both inside and outside the family, and to be more likely to lack adult supervision. Table B shows parental supervision for Black children not significantly different from that for White children, supervision by other relatives higher for Blacks, and supervision by nonrelatives, and no adult supervision higher for Whites.

Table C. Distribution of Enrolled Children 5 to 13 Years Old by Family Type, Labor Force Status of Mother, and Race: December 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Labor force status of mother and type of household	All races	White	Black
Total number	28,852	23,350	4,316
PERCENT			
All households	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force	59.0	58.7	60.8
Employed full time	36.6	35.6	41.4
Mother not in labor force	41.0	41.3	39.2
Married couple household	76.2	81.8	44.8
Mother in labor force	45.8	48.2	31.8
Employed full time	27.5	28.2	22.5
Mother not in labor force	30.4	33.6	13.0
Household maintained by a woman	20.6	15.1	51.1
Mother in labor force	12.5	9.8	27.7
Employed full time	8.6	6.9	18.1
Mother not in labor force	8.1	5.3	23.4
Household maintained by a man	3.3	3.1	4.1

Racial differences in the use of familial and nonfamilial child care may reflect the different mix of social and economic resources available to families in the two groups. Differences in the extent to which children are not supervised by an adult may reflect these resources as well, and may also reflect differential evaluations of the relative security of the environment. Whatever its cause, the difference in the proportion of children reported to be unsupervised by an adult is real. In 38 of the 44 Black/White comparisons of the percentage of children unsupervised by an adult, by labor force status, household type, and age in table 1, the percentage is higher for Whites, often twice as high. Only for children whose mothers were not in the labor force are the fractions of Black and White children unsupervised by an adult not different (the proportions vary from 1 to 4 percent depending on age).

For both races, about 75 percent of all children were supervised by a parent after school, but in families in which the mother was employed full time, 53 percent of White children and 61 percent of Black children were supervised by a parent after school (table B). Black children were also more likely to be supervised by an "other" relative (including adult sibling). Under all circumstances, including mother in labor force, mother working full time, married-couple households (except with mothers not in the labor force), and households maintained by a woman and across ages, Black children were more likely than White children to be cared for by a parent, adult sibling or "other" relative after school (table 1). Conversely, Whites were more likely than Blacks to be cared for by a nonrelative or to care for themselves after school. The difference may reflect the greater availability of family members to help with child care among Blacks. These differences appear greatest for children whose mothers work full time. Whites were significantly more likely than Blacks to use nonrelative care (16 percent vs. 10 percent) and less likely to use "other" relative care (11 percent vs. 15 percent). Sibling care was not significantly different, but no adult supervision was substantially higher for Whites than Blacks (15 percent vs. 7 percent).

Social and Economic Characteristics of Family

Education and occupation of mother and household income are related to after-school care arrangements for school-age children. Children whose mothers were better educated or in white collar occupations and children in higher income households were more likely than others to be reported as unsupervised by an adult after school (table 3). Such an arrangement may be based on life circumstances rather than expense of care. Children whose mothers were better educated or in higher income households may have been less likely to have other relatives available for child care. They may have lived in neighborhoods which they perceived as safe for older children in self care. Self care may be a product of confidence in the child and the environment for some parents, as much as it is produced by the lack of alternatives or the inability to pay for care among others. Children of mothers who had not completed high school or were in occupations subject to shift work (service workers or operators) or geographically isolated (farming), were more likely to be in parental care only, while those with mothers in "executive and managerial," or "technical, sales and administrative" occupations (less likely to do shift work)[3] were less likely to receive only parental care, and receive other adult or nonadult care in higher than average proportions.

Data for households show relationships among socioeconomic characteristics and child care similar to those

[3]U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Summary 81-13, "Workers on Late Shifts," September 1981.

Table D. Child Care Status of Children 6 to 13 Years Old With Mothers Who Were Employed Full Time: 1965, 1974, and 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of caretaker	Number			Percent		
	1965	1974	1984	1965	1974	1984
Total children, 6 to 13 years	31,315	30,413	26,256	(X)	(X)	(X)
Children whose mother was employed full time	5,753	8,059	9,642	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of total	18.4	26.5	36.7	(X)	(X)	(X)
Cared for by:						
Parents only	2,194	4,253	5,309	38.1	52.8	55.1
Nonrelative, group care, or other	891	900	1,294	15.5	11.2	13.4
Relative 16 years old or over	1,503	1,468	1,459	26.1	18.2	15.1
Relative less than 16 years old	372		436	6.5		4.5
Self	794	1,322	1,125	13.8	16.4	11.7
Not reported		116	23		1.4	0.2

Note: Data for 1965 refer to care while the mother was working; data for 1974 and 1984 refer to care after school. The data for 1965 are considered deficient in measuring care of child while mother works because they did not allow for reporting "school" as a caretaker. The majority of children are probably attending school during the major portion of their mothers' workday. These estimates should reflect the nonschool care children received.

for individual children (tables 5 and 6). In 1984, there were 19.7 million households with 5- to 13-year-old children enrolled in school. In 1.5 million of them, at least one child was unsupervised by an adult after school.

TRENDS IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILD CARE

In 1974, a similar survey to the 1984 CPS supplement on after school care was conducted.[4] In February 1965, a supplement to the CPS asked about care while the mother worked, a slightly different concept since some employees work nonday shifts and could be home after school but may employ a caretaker in other periods of the day. In the 1965 survey, there was less parent care and more other relative care while the mother worked,[5] than in the 1974 and 1984 surveys about after school care; parent care was the most frequently used type of care in all three surveys. The differences between the two later years in the types of care are minimal (table D).

From 1965 to 1984, there was a decline in the number of children of elementary school age (a 16 percent decrease). At the same time, there was an increase in the number and percent of elementary school-age children whose mothers were employed full time from 18.4 percent in 1965 to 26.5 percent in 1974 and 36.7 percent in 1984. The number of children with mothers employed full time grew from 5.8 to 9.6 million (table D).

In the decade from 1974 to 1984, among children whose mothers worked full time and for whom care was reported, there were increases in the proportions of children cared for by relatives and by nonrelatives. For each it amounted to an increase of about one-half million. The proportion who were cared for by a parent also grew. The proportion without adult supervision dropped over the decade, from 16 to 12 percent, a decrease of 200,000. The decline in self care may have partially reflected increased use of relative and nonrelative care or overreporting of parent care for older children.

CREDIBILITY

The validity of responses to questions like those posed in this supplement is difficult to measure in a respondent-based survey where cooperation is voluntary. Repeated observations may provide a measure of response consistency or reliability; data from other sources, collected by other means, may test validity. Whether White children were truly more likely to be unsupervised, or Blacks were less likely than Whites to report that their unsupervised children were not supervised cannot be determined from these data. It has been suggested that all groups may be subject to some level of deliberate misreporting on child supervision because of a perceived illegality of leaving children unattended (child neglect), fear for children's safety, and a perception of social undesirability associated with forms of child care labelled "latchkey." The extent to which this is true and whether there is a difference by race cannot be determined.

The variability in work hours in the current American labor force makes the high proportion of all children cared for by a parent plausible. Shift work for either parent, work hours entirely within the child's school hours, work at home and child care at the work site may permit the largest category in each of the CPS surveys to be parental care, even when the mother was employed full time. Shift work may contribute to parental availability for after-school-care among Black full-time

[4] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 298, "Daytime Care of Children: October 1974 and February 1975."

[5] Seth Low and Pearl G. Spindler, *Child Care Arrangments of Working Mothers in the United States*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and U.S. Department of Labor, 1969. There has been criticism of this survey as providing a measure of child care while the mother worked, without allowing a response of "school" as the primary care taker while the mother worked. Although school is where school-age children spend most daytime hours, without specific prompting most parents would probably not volunteer such a response.

working mothers more than among comparable White mothers. Data collected in the May 1980 CPS indicate that Black full-time workers were more likely than White full-time workers to do shift work[6]. In December 1984 mothers of Black children were disproportionately in occupations subject to shift work (service workers and operators) and also more likely to care for their own children (table 3).

Parental Care—Supporting Evidence From Other Surveys

Although the high proportion of children cared for by parents even when mother is employed seems counterintuitive, several other surveys, including earlier CPS supplements, provide corroboration and some plausible explanations. The description of child-care arrangements in the 1965 CPS child care survey, which was conducted long before nonsupervision of children was a major social issue, gives a clue, since it is for child care while the mother is working (only 18 percent of all school age children—table D). Of those children, 38 percent were cared for by parents while the mother worked: 15 percent by fathers, 16 percent by mothers who worked only during school hours (not significantly different from the proportion cared for by fathers), and 7 percent by mothers who looked after their children while working[7]. Some more recent data also show that a substantial proportion of children whose mothers were employed were cared for by their parents during nonschool hours or while the mother worked. Data from the May 1980 CPS show that for one-third of married couples who had children and in which both spouses were employed full time, at least one of the spouses was on a shift work schedule[8]. Less than one-sixth of the total U.S. labor force did shift work in 1980.[9]

In the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, conducted by the Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, data collected in 1979 on care of youngest child under 12 years old, for households with an employed wife or unmarried working parent (regardless of full-time status), support these findings. Parents in 29 percent of families, in which the youngest child was 6 to 11 years old, were reported to be doing shift work in order to share child-care duties; 8 percent of children in the same type of families were reported to care for themselves, 29 percent had nonrelative care, 21 percent had other relative care, and for 48 percent, the public school was the caretaker (more than one type of care was permitted).[10] Among all families in which the youngest child was under 12 years old, 44 percent of Whites and 30 percent of Blacks used nonrelative care and 29 percent of Whites but 48 percent of Blacks used relative care.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Force Participation conducted in 1971 provided data for the youngest child 6 to 13 years old of mothers who worked full time. Thirteen percent were cared for by father, 6 percent were cared for by mother at work, and 8 percent were cared for by mother after school.[11]

Data from the June 1977 CPS revealed that one-third of the youngest children under 5 years old of married women employed full time in service occupations, which are likely to have a high percentage of shift work (waitresses and other food service workers and practical nurses and other health care workers), were likely to be cared for by their fathers .[12] Another analysis of the June 1977 CPS data showed that care of the youngest child by its father was more frequent among wives who were employed full time as blue collar and service workers than among those who were employed full time as professional and managerial workers or clerical and sales workers.[13] Additional work, using the June 1982 CPS for child care of youngest child under 5 years old, examined the prevalence of shift work among mothers and child care by other relatives and fathers.[14] Among full-time working mothers of children under 5 years old, 21 percent of unmarried mothers worked a non-day shift compared with 12 percent of married mothers. For these married mothers, 39 percent of youngest children were cared for by the father and 9 percent by the mother. For children of part-time working mothers, the proportion with father care was much greater.

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[6]U.S. Department of Labor, op. cit.

[7]Low and Spindler, op. cit.

[8]Harriet B. Presser and Virginia S. Cain, "Shift Work Among Dual Earner Couples with Children," *Science*, Volume 219, February 18, 1983, and Harriet B. Presser, "Job Characteristics of Spouses and Their Work Shifts," *Demography*, Volume 21, November 1984.

[9]U.S. Department of Labor

[10]James N. Morgan, "Child Care When Parents are Employed," in M. S. Hill, D. H. Hill, and J. N. Morgan (ed.) *Five Thousand American Families—Patterns of Economic Progress*, Volume IX, Ann Arbor, Michigan, University of Michigan, 1980. The sample included 616 White families and 607 Black families with youngest child under 12 years old and 479 families with youngest child 6 to 11 years old.

[11]Linda J. Waite, Larry E. Suter, and Richard L. Shortledge, Jr., "Changes in Child Care Arrangments for Working Women from 1965 to 1971," *Social Science Quarterly*, Volume 58, No. 2, September 1977.

[12]Harriet B. Presser, "Working Women and Child Care," Paper presented at the Research Conference on Women: A Developmental Perspective, November 20-21, 1980, sponsored by the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development.

[13]U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-23, No. 117, "Trends in Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers."

[14]Harriet B. Presser, "Shift Work among American Women and Child Care," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Volume 48, No. 3, August 1986.

Table 1. After-School Caretaker of Children 5 to 13 Years Old Enrolled in School by Age of Child, Type of Household, Labor Force Status of Mother, and Race: December 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, labor force status of mother, and type of household	Number						Percent				
	Total	Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	No adult	Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	No adult
ALL HOUSEHOLDS											
All Children											
All races, 5 to 13 years	28,852	21,777	776	1,900	2,258	2,065	75.5	2.7	6.6	7.8	7.2
5 to 8 years	12,492	9,325	173	964	1,581	399	74.6	1.4	7.7	12.7	3.2
9 to 11 years	9,479	7,143	324	628	557	803	75.4	3.4	6.6	5.9	8.5
12 and 13 years	6,880	5,308	279	308	119	863	77.2	4.1	4.5	1.7	12.5
White, 5 to 13 years	23,350	17,611	599	1,333	1,940	1,811	75.4	2.6	5.7	8.3	7.8
5 to 8 years	10,073	7,525	126	666	1,372	347	74.7	1.3	6.6	13.6	3.4
9 to 11 years	7,667	5,788	246	444	470	707	75.5	3.2	5.8	6.1	9.2
12 and 13 years	5,611	4,299	229	225	99	757	76.6	4.1	4.0	1.8	13.5
Black, 5 to 13 years	4,316	3,278	131	461	240	187	75.9	3.0	10.7	5.6	4.3
5 to 8 years	1,867	1,387	31	247	155	35	74.3	1.7	13.2	8.3	1.9
9 to 11 years	1,419	1,063	62	142	70	75	74.9	4.4	10.0	4.9	5.3
12 and 13 years	1,030	827	39	72	14	78	80.3	3.8	7.0	1.4	7.6
Mother in Labor Force											
All races, 5 to 13 years	17,027	10,766	698	1,615	2,016	1,859	63.2	4.1	9.5	11.8	10.9
5 to 8 years	6,910	4,111	144	840	1,424	346	59.5	2.1	12.2	20.6	5.0
9 to 11 years	5,726	3,639	298	531	499	737	63.6	5.2	9.3	8.7	12.9
12 and 13 years	4,391	3,016	256	244	95	776	68.7	5.8	5.6	2.2	17.7
White, 5 to 13 years	13,715	8,570	538	1,174	1,736	1,648	62.5	3.9	8.6	12.7	12.0
5 to 8 years	5,521	3,246	103	592	1,238	309	58.8	1.9	10.7	22.4	5.6
9 to 11 years	4,618	2,912	226	387	423	656	63.1	4.9	8.4	9.2	14.2
12 and 13 years	3,576	2,411	209	194	74	684	67.4	5.8	5.4	2.1	19.1
Black, 5 to 13 years	2,626	1,764	123	352	214	156	67.2	4.7	13.4	8.1	5.9
5 to 8 years	1,075	666	27	205	141	25	62.0	2.5	19.1	13.1	2.3
9 to 11 years	879	585	59	107	58	62	66.6	6.7	12.2	6.6	7.1
12 and 13 years	673	513	37	41	14	68	76.2	5.5	6.1	2.1	10.1
Mother Employed Full Time											
All races, 5 to 13 years	10,559	5,734	551	1,240	1,558	1,424	54.3	5.2	11.7	14.8	13.5
5 to 8 years	4,222	2,084	106	633	1,109	253	49.4	2.5	15.0	26.3	6.0
9 to 11 years	3,495	1,921	230	403	373	553	55.0	6.6	11.5	10.7	15.8
12 and 13 years	2,842	1,729	215	204	74	618	60.8	7.6	7.2	2.6	21.7
White, 5 to 13 years	8,307	4,388	416	894	1,324	1,247	52.8	5.0	10.8	15.9	15.0
5 to 8 years	3,304	1,594	69	434	954	226	48.2	2.1	13.1	28.9	6.8
9 to 11 years	2,751	1,472	173	299	314	487	53.5	6.3	10.9	11.4	17.7
12 and 13 years	2,252	1,323	175	162	57	534	58.7	7.8	7.2	2.5	23.7
Black, 5 to 13 years	1,788	1,088	98	271	185	132	60.9	5.5	15.2	10.3	7.4
5 to 8 years	703	373	23	160	119	20	53.1	3.3	22.8	16.9	2.8
9 to 11 years	600	367	46	78	51	52	61.2	7.7	13.0	8.5	8.7
12 and 13 years	485	348	30	33	14	61	71.8	6.2	6.8	2.9	12.6

Table 1. After-School Caretaker of Children 5 to 13 Years Old Enrolled in School by Age of Child, Type of Household, Labor Force Status of Mother, and Race: December 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, labor force status of mother, and type of household	Number						Percent				
	Total	Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	No adult	Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	No adult
ALL HOUSEHOLDS--Continued											
Mother in Labor Force--Not Employed Full Time											
All races, 5 to 13 years[1]	6,468	5,032	147	375	458	435	77.8	2.3	5.8	7.1	6.7
5 to 8 years	2,688	2,027	38	207	315	93	75.4	1.4	7.7	11.7	3.5
9 to 11 years	2,231	1,718	68	128	126	184	77.0	3.0	5.7	5.6	8.2
12 and 13 years	1,549	1,287	41	40	21	158	83.1	2.6	2.6	1.4	10.2
White, 5 to 13 years	5,408	4,182	122	280	412	401	77.3	2.3	5.2	7.6	7.4
5 to 8 years	2,217	1,652	34	158	284	83	74.5	1.5	7.1	12.8	3.7
9 to 11 years	1,867	1,440	53	88	109	169	77.1	2.8	4.7	5.8	9.1
12 and 13 years	1,324	1,088	34	32	17	150	82.2	2.6	2.4	1.3	11.3
Black, 5 to 13 years	838	676	25	81	29	24	80.7	3.0	9.7	3.5	2.9
5 to 8 years	372	293	4	45	22	5	78.8	1.1	12.1	5.9	1.3
9 to 11 years	279	218	13	29	7	10	78.1	4.7	10.4	2.5	3.6
12 and 13 years	188	165	7	8	-	7	87.8	3.7	4.3	-	3.7
Mother Not in Labor Force											
All races, 5 to 13 years	11,825	11,011	78	285	242	206	93.1	0.7	2.4	2.0	1.7
5 to 8 years	5,582	5,214	29	124	157	53	93.4	0.5	2.2	2.8	0.9
9 to 11 years	3,753	3,504	26	97	58	66	93.4	0.7	2.6	1.5	1.8
12 and 13 years	2,489	2,292	23	64	24	87	92.1	0.9	2.6	1.0	3.5
White, 5 to 13 years	9,635	9,041	61	159	204	163	93.8	0.6	1.7	2.1	1.7
5 to 8 years	4,552	4,279	23	74	134	38	94.0	0.5	1.6	2.9	0.8
9 to 11 years	3,049	2,876	20	57	47	51	94.3	0.7	1.9	1.5	1.7
12 and 13 years	2,035	1,888	20	31	25	73	92.8	1.0	1.5	1.2	3.6
Black, 5 to 13 years	1,690	1,514	8	109	26	31	89.6	0.5	6.4	1.5	1.8
5 to 8 years	792	721	4	42	14	10	91.0	0.5	5.3	1.8	1.3
9 to 11 years	540	478	3	35	12	13	88.5	0.6	6.5	2.2	2.4
12 and 13 years	357	314	2	31	-	10	88.0	0.6	8.7	-	2.8
MARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLD											
All Children											
All races, 5 to 13 years	21,979	17,203	486	1,207	1,527	1,499	78.3	2.2	5.5	6.9	6.8
5 to 8 years	9,545	7,364	112	636	1,107	288	77.2	1.2	6.7	11.6	3.0
9 to 11 years	7,285	5,712	203	407	363	586	78.4	2.8	5.6	5.0	8.0
12 and 13 years	5,148	4,126	173	164	57	625	80.1	3.4	3.2	1.1	12.1
White, 5 to 13 years	19,099	14,976	412	943	1,352	1,373	78.4	2.2	4.9	7.1	7.2
5 to 8 years	8,285	6,422	95	495	985	259	77.5	1.1	6.0	11.9	3.1
9 to 11 years	6,324	4,971	168	317	320	538	78.6	2.7	5.0	5.1	8.5
12 and 13 years	4,490	3,584	151	132	47	575	79.8	3.4	2.9	1.0	12.8
Black, 5 to 13 years	1,933	1,510	47	166	108	89	78.1	2.4	8.6	5.6	4.6
5 to 8 years	805	599	6	95	76	21	74.4	0.7	11.8	9.4	2.6
9 to 11 years	651	506	26	51	28	37	77.7	4.0	7.8	4.3	5.7
12 and 13 years	476	404	13	22	4	32	84.9	2.7	4.6	0.8	6.7

Table 1. After-School Caretaker of Children 5 to 13 Years Old Enrolled in School by Age of Child, Type of Household, Labor Force Status of Mother, and Race: December 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, labor force status of mother, and type of household	Number						Percent				
	Total	Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	No adult	Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	No adult
MARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLD--Continued											
Mother in Labor Force											
All races, 5 to 13 years..	13,201	8,775	460	1,088	1,447	1,375	66.5	3.5	8.2	11.0	10.4
5 to 8 years	5,398	3,383	99	582	1,043	251	62.7	1.8	10.8	19.3	4.6
9 to 11 years	4,457	2,986	197	362	349	550	67.0	4.4	8.1	7.8	12.3
12 and 13 years	3,346	2,406	165	144	53	574	71.9	4.9	4.3	1.6	17.2
White, 5 to 13 years	11,265	7,419	388	856	1,289	1,271	65.9	3.4	7.6	11.4	11.3
5 to 8 years	4,569	2,839	83	453	934	232	62.1	1.8	9.9	20.4	5.1
9 to 11 years	3,818	2,542	162	284	312	509	66.6	4.2	7.4	8.2	13.3
12 and 13 years	2,878	2,039	144	119	43	530	70.8	5.0	4.1	1.5	18.4
Black, 5 to 13 years	1,372	992	45	149	100	74	72.3	3.3	10.9	7.3	5.4
5 to 8 years	563	372	6	88	73	15	66.1	1.1	15.6	13.0	2.7
9 to 11 years	456	329	26	43	24	30	72.1	5.7	9.4	5.3	6.6
12 and 13 years	353	291	12	17	4	29	82.4	3.4	4.8	1.1	8.2
Mother Employed Full Time											
All races, 5 to 13 years..	7,936	4,603	347	820	1,095	1,029	58.0	4.4	10.3	13.8	13.0
5 to 8 years	3,222	1,710	70	441	796	173	53.1	2.2	13.7	24.7	5.4
9 to 11 years	2,625	1,547	143	265	258	400	58.9	5.4	10.1	9.8	15.2
12 and 13 years	2,089	1,346	133	113	40	456	64.4	6.4	5.4	1.9	21.8
White, 5 to 13 years	6,580	3,727	285	633	963	941	56.6	4.3	9.6	14.6	14.3
5 to 8 years	2,651	1,387	55	326	702	159	52.3	2.1	12.3	26.5	6.0
9 to 11 years	2,190	1,256	117	217	228	366	57.4	5.3	9.9	10.4	16.7
12 and 13 years	1,739	1,083	115	90	33	416	62.3	6.6	5.2	1.9	23.9
Black, 5 to 13 years	973	655	36	118	91	65	67.3	3.7	12.1	9.4	6.7
5 to 8 years	384	216	6	80	65	13	56.3	1.6	20.8	16.9	3.4
9 to 11 years	321	223	19	25	24	27	69.5	5.9	7.8	7.5	8.4
12 and 13 years	268	215	9	14	4	26	80.2	3.4	5.2	1.5	9.7
Mother Not in Labor Force											
All races, 5 to 13 years..	8,778	8,428	26	119	80	124	96.0	0.3	1.4	0.9	1.4
HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINED BY A WOMAN											
All Children											
All races, 5 to 13 years..	5,935	3,990	253	603	590	481	67.2	4.3	10.2	9.9	8.1
5 to 8 years	2,515	1,697	51	288	384	86	67.5	2.0	11.5	15.3	3.4
9 to 11 years	1,929	1,274	108	197	161	183	66.0	5.6	10.2	8.3	9.5
12 to 13 years	1,491	1,018	96	119	45	213	68.3	6.4	8.0	3.0	14.3
White, 5 to 13 years	3,521	2,193	163	329	463	363	62.3	4.6	9.3	13.1	10.3
5 to 8 years	1,447	907	23	140	306	63	62.7	1.6	9.7	21.1	4.4
9 to 11 years	1,147	697	71	114	121	139	60.8	6.2	9.9	10.5	12.1
12 and 13 years	928	590	67	75	35	161	63.6	7.2	8.1	3.8	17.3

Table 1. After-School Caretaker of Children 5 to 13 Years Old Enrolled in School by Age of Child, Type of Household, Labor Force Status of Mother, and Race: December 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, labor force status of mother, and type of household	Number						Percent				
	Total	Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	No adult	Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	No adult
HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINED BY A WOMAN--Continued											
All Children--Continued											
Black, 5 to 13 years	2,207	1,650	75	266	119	89	74.8	3.4	12.1	5.4	4.0
5 to 8 years	983	729	21	144	74	13	74.2	2.1	14.6	7.5	1.3
9 to 11 years	708	526	30	78	36	34	74.3	4.2	11.0	5.1	4.8
12 and 13 years	516	395	24	44	10	42	76.6	4.7	8.5	1.9	8.1
Mother in Labor Force											
All races, 5 to 13 years	3,607	1,864	232	496	547	455	51.7	6.4	13.8	15.2	12.6
5 to 8 years	1,396	665	44	238	363	81	47.6	3.2	17.0	26.0	5.8
9 to 11 years	1,203	617	100	162	145	173	51.3	8.3	13.5	12.1	14.4
12 and 13 years	1,008	582	90	96	38	201	57.7	8.9	9.5	3.8	19.9
White, 5 to 13 years	2,290	1,052	146	302	430	352	45.9	6.4	13.2	18.8	15.4
5 to 8 years	862	359	16	126	292	63	41.6	1.9	14.6	33.9	7.3
9 to 11 years	756	342	65	101	110	136	45.2	8.6	13.4	14.6	18.0
12 and 13 years	672	352	64	75	28	153	52.4	9.5	11.2	4.2	22.8
Black, 5 to 13 years	1,196	743	74	187	108	77	62.1	6.2	15.6	9.0	6.4
5 to 8 years	485	279	21	108	64	11	57.5	4.3	22.3	13.2	2.3
9 to 11 years	400	247	30	58	34	27	61.8	7.5	14.5	8.5	6.8
12 and 13 years	311	217	24	20	10	39	69.8	7.7	6.4	3.2	12.5
Mother Employed Full Time											
All races, 5 to 13 years	2,480	1,062	199	397	442	369	42.8	8.0	16.0	17.8	14.9
5 to 8 years	929	343	34	181	296	66	36.9	3.7	19.5	31.9	7.1
9 to 11 years	822	351	83	130	115	141	42.7	10.1	15.8	14.0	17.2
12 and 13 years	730	369	81	87	31	162	50.5	11.1	11.9	4.2	22.2
White, 5 to 13 years	1,618	603	130	251	344	286	37.3	8.0	15.5	21.3	17.6
5 to 8 years	592	179	14	102	240	53	30.2	2.4	17.2	40.5	9.0
9 to 11 years	529	196	57	79	84	113	37.1	10.8	14.9	15.9	21.4
12 and 13 years	498	229	59	71	20	118	46.0	11.8	14.3	4.0	23.7
Black, 5 to 13 years	783	425	59	141	90	63	54.3	7.5	18.0	11.5	8.0
5 to 8 years	309	154	17	78	52	7	49.8	5.5	25.2	16.8	2.3
9 to 11 years	264	141	23	48	28	21	53.4	8.7	18.2	10.6	8.0
12 and 13 years	210	129	20	15	10	35	61.4	9.5	7.1	4.8	16.7
Mother Not in Labor Force											
All races, 5 to 13 years	2,328	2,126	21	107	43	26	91.3	0.9	4.6	1.8	1.1

Note: Total column includes some persons for whom type of caretaker was not reported, not shown separately. Adult caretakers are persons 14 years old and over.

Table 2. After-School Caretaker of Children 5 to 13 Years Old Enrolled in School by Labor Force Status of Mother, Age of Child, and Race: December 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, and labor force status of mother	Number							Percent				
			14 years or over			No adult			14 years and over			
	Total	Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	Self-care	Non-adult	Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	No adult
ALL CHILDREN												
All races, 5 to 13 years.	28,852	21,777	776	1,900	2,258	1,579	486	75.5	2.7	6.6	7.8	7.2
5 years	2,887	2,121	33	249	442	6	26	73.5	1.1	8.6	15.3	1.1
6 years	3,235	2,429	43	249	427	14	63	75.1	1.3	7.7	13.2	2.4
7 years	3,205	2,398	48	254	368	39	82	74.8	1.5	7.9	11.5	3.8
8 years	3,165	2,376	49	212	344	67	103	75.1	1.5	6.7	10.9	5.4
9 years	3,149	2,366	89	247	247	127	67	75.1	2.8	7.8	7.8	6.2
10 years	3,138	2,338	114	213	193	194	78	74.5	3.6	6.8	6.2	8.7
11 years	3,192	2,440	121	168	117	292	45	76.4	3.8	5.3	3.7	10.6
12 years	3,311	2,514	160	180	88	355	14	75.9	4.8	5.4	2.7	11.1
13 years	3,569	2,794	119	128	31	486	10	78.3	3.3	3.6	0.9	13.9
White, 5 to 13 years	23,350	17,611	599	1,333	1,940	1,397	415	75.4	2.6	5.7	8.3	7.8
5 years	2,305	1,692	24	164	393	5	19	73.4	1.0	7.1	17.0	1.0
6 years	2,600	1,968	32	160	366	13	52	75.7	1.2	6.2	14.1	2.5
7 years	2,598	1,930	34	186	321	38	78	74.3	1.3	7.2	12.4	4.5
8 years	2,570	1,935	36	156	292	54	87	75.3	1.4	6.1	11.4	5.5
9 years	2,542	1,918	66	176	205	119	57	75.5	2.6	6.9	8.1	6.9
10 years	2,551	1,905	87	144	173	177	59	74.7	3.4	5.6	6.8	9.3
11 years	2,574	1,965	93	124	92	254	41	76.3	3.6	4.8	3.6	11.5
12 years	2,686	2,030	123	140	68	312	14	75.6	4.6	5.2	2.5	12.1
13 years	2,924	2,268	106	85	31	425	8	77.6	3.6	2.9	1.1	14.8
Black, 5 to 13 years	4,316	3,278	131	461	240	135	53	75.9	3.0	10.7	5.6	4.4
5 years	444	324	7	72	34	1	5	73.0	1.6	16.2	7.7	1.4
6 years	471	340	6	68	47	1	6	72.2	1.3	14.4	10.0	1.5
7 years	479	372	8	57	34	-	4	77.7	1.7	11.9	7.1	0.8
8 years	472	350	10	50	40	6	10	74.2	2.1	10.6	8.5	3.4
9 years	470	343	20	58	32	7	6	73.0	4.3	12.3	6.8	2.8
10 years	466	350	22	50	19	8	18	75.1	4.7	10.7	4.1	5.6
11 years	483	370	20	34	19	33	2	76.6	4.1	7.0	3.9	7.2
12 years	502	389	28	36	14	35	-	77.5	5.6	7.2	2.8	7.0
13 years	528	439	11	36	-	43	-	83.1	2.1	6.8	-	8.1
MOTHER EMPLOYED FULL TIME												
All races, 5 to 13 years.	10,559	5,734	551	1,240	1,558	1,131	292	54.3	5.2	11.7	14.8	13.5
5 years	917	425	19	148	306	6	7	46.3	2.1	16.1	33.4	1.4
6 years	1,009	486	24	168	277	10	34	48.2	2.4	16.7	27.5	4.4
7 years	1,191	605	30	172	272	35	63	50.8	2.5	14.4	22.8	8.2
8 years	1,106	568	33	145	254	42	56	51.4	3.0	13.1	23.0	8.9
9 years	1,123	599	60	160	171	97	33	53.3	5.3	14.2	15.2	11.6
10 years	1,187	642	78	137	136	134	54	54.1	6.6	11.5	11.5	15.8
11 years	1,185	680	92	106	66	207	28	57.4	7.8	8.9	5.6	19.8
12 years	1,393	834	123	118	57	251	8	59.9	8.8	8.5	4.1	18.6
13 years	1,449	895	92	86	17	350	10	61.8	6.3	5.9	1.2	24.8

Table 2. After-School Caretaker of Children 5 to 13 Years Old Enrolled in School by Labor Force Status of Mother, Age of Child, and Race: December 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, and labor force status of mother	Number							Percent				
			14 years or over			No adult			14 years and over			
	Total	Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	Self-care	Non-adult	Parent	Adult sibling	Other relative	Non-relative	No adult
MOTHER EMPLOYED FULL TIME--Continued												
White, 5 to 13 years	8,307	4,388	416	894	1,324	993	254	52.8	5.0	10.8	15.9	15.0
5 years	728	330	12	99	273	5	3	45.3	1.6	13.6	37.5	1.1
6 years	746	347	15	108	232	8	27	46.5	2.0	14.5	31.1	4.7
7 years	943	465	19	120	237	34	58	49.3	2.0	12.7	25.1	9.8
8 years	887	452	23	107	212	36	53	51.0	2.6	12.1	23.9	10.0
9 years	872	449	45	119	141	91	29	51.5	5.2	13.6	16.2	13.8
10 years	943	508	55	94	121	121	39	53.9	5.8	10.0	12.8	17.0
11 years	937	516	73	86	52	180	28	55.1	7.8	9.2	5.5	22.2
12 years	1,104	646	91	101	40	217	8	58.5	8.2	9.1	3.6	20.4
13 years	1,147	676	84	61	17	301	8	58.9	7.3	5.3	1.5	26.9
Black, 5 to 13 years	1,788	1,088	98	271	185	104	28	60.9	5.5	15.2	10.3	7.4
5 years	151	78	5	39	25	1	3	51.7	3.3	25.8	16.6	2.6
6 years	185	93	4	44	36	1	6	50.3	2.2	23.8	19.5	3.8
7 years	189	108	8	42	24	-	4	57.1	4.2	22.2	12.7	2.1
8 years	178	94	6	35	34	4	1	52.8	3.4	19.7	19.1	2.8
9 years	208	125	15	34	25	5	2	60.1	7.2	16.3	12.0	3.4
10 years	183	103	17	28	14	8	14	56.3	9.3	15.3	7.7	12.0
11 years	210	140	14	16	12	24	-	66.7	6.7	7.6	5.7	11.4
12 years	242	160	25	15	14	28	-	66.1	10.3	6.2	5.8	11.6
13 years	243	187	5	18	-	33	-	77.0	2.1	7.4	-	13.6

Table 3. After-School Care of Children 5 to 13 Years Old Whose Mothers Work Full Time by Occupation and Education of Mother, Family Income, and Race: December 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics of mother, family income, and race	Number				Percent		
			Not parent			Not parent	
	Total	Parent only	Adult caretaker	No adult care	Parent only	Adult caretaker	No adult care
ALL RACES							
Occupation							
Total	10,559	5,734	3,351	1,425	54.3	31.7	13.5
Executive, manager	979	440	374	157	44.9	38.2	16.0
Professional specialty	1,518	835	477	191	55.0	31.4	12.6
Technical, sales, administrative	4,366	2,109	1,540	697	48.3	35.3	16.0
Service	1,690	1,138	367	183	67.3	21.7	10.8
Precision production, craft, repair	394	203	144	46	51.5	36.5	11.7
Operators	1,216	754	356	104	62.0	29.3	8.6
Handlers, helpers, laborers	285	171	80	32	60.0	28.1	11.2
Farm, forestry, fishing	111	84	14	13	75.7	12.6	11.7
Education							
Total	10,559	5,734	3,351	1,425	54.3	31.7	13.5
Less than high school 4 years	1,467	966	377	115	65.8	25.7	7.8
High school: 4 years	5,222	2,797	1,645	763	53.6	31.5	14.6
College: 1 to 3 years	2,125	1,096	735	285	51.6	34.6	13.4
College: 4 years or more	1,745	875	594	258	50.1	34.0	14.8
Family Income							
Total	10,559	5,734	3,351	1,425	54.3	31.7	13.5
Less than $10,000	1,206	699	383	121	58.0	31.8	10.0
$10,000 to $19,999	2,752	1,495	887	367	54.3	32.2	13.3
$20,000 to $34,999	3,383	1,860	1,072	438	55.0	31.7	12.9
$35,000 and over	2,776	1,407	886	461	50.7	31.9	16.6
WHITE							
Occupation							
Total	8,307	4,388	2,638	1,246	52.8	31.8	15.0
Executive, manager	804	343	309	147	42.7	38.4	18.3
Professional specialty	1,227	685	353	180	55.8	28.8	14.7
Technical, sales, administrative	3,508	1,613	1,263	615	46.0	36.0	17.5
Service	1,249	839	264	145	67.2	21.1	11.6
Precision production, craft, repair	286	137	113	36	47.9	39.5	12.6
Operators	889	553	250	83	62.2	28.1	9.3
Handlers, helpers, laborers	239	139	72	27	58.2	30.1	11.3
Farm, forestry, fishing	105	80	12	13	76.2	11.4	12.4
Education							
Total	8,307	4,388	2,638	1,246	52.8	31.8	15.0
Less than high school 4 years	1,145	743	303	95	64.9	26.5	8.3
High school: 4 years	4,183	2,164	1,345	661	51.7	32.2	15.8
College: 1 to 3 years	1,628	809	557	257	49.7	34.2	15.8
College: 4 years or more	1,351	672	433	236	49.7	32.1	17.5
Family Income							
Total	8,307	4,388	2,638	1,246	52.8	31.8	15.0
Less than $10,000	749	417	239	91	55.7	31.9	12.1
$10,000 to $19,999	2,082	1,127	656	295	54.1	31.5	14.2
$20,000 to $34,999	2,781	1,501	877	395	54.0	31.5	14.2
$35,000 and over	2,335	1,122	766	431	48.1	32.8	18.5

Table 3. After-School Care of Children 5 to 13 Years Old Whose Mothers Work Full Time by Occupation and Education of Mother, Family Income, and Race: December 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics of mother, family income, and race	Number				Percent		
			Not parent			Not parent	
	Total	Parent only	Adult caretaker	No adult care	Parent only	Adult caretaker	No adult care
BLACK							
Occupation							
Total	1,788	1,088	555	131	60.9	31.0	7.3
Executive, manager	117	68	41	7	58.1	35.0	6.0
Professional specialty	220	114	94	7	51.8	42.7	3.2
Technical, sales, administrative	682	394	226	61	57.8	33.1	8.9
Service	375	252	90	29	67.2	24.0	7.7
Precision production, craft, repair	62	44	11	7	(B)	(B)	(B)
Operators	292	186	89	18	63.7	30.5	6.2
Handlers, helpers, laborers	38	27	6	5	(B)	(B)	(B)
Farm, forestry, fishing	3	3	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Education							
Total	1,788	1,088	555	131	60.9	31.0	7.3
Less than high school 4 years	248	187	48	11	75.4	19.4	4.4
High school: 4 years	876	540	254	80	61.6	29.0	9.1
College: 1 to 3 years	423	251	143	27	59.3	33.8	6.4
College: 4 years or more	241	110	109	15	45.6	45.2	6.2
Family Income							
Total	1,788	1,088	555	131	60.9	31.0	7.3
Less than $10,000	405	257	123	23	63.5	30.4	5.7
$10,000 to $19,999	570	319	199	50	56.0	34.9	8.8
$20,000 to $34,999	479	285	153	37	59.5	31.9	7.7
$35,000 and over	275	191	61	20	69.5	22.2	7.3

Note: Adult caretakers are persons 14 years old and over.

Table 4. Hours of Care for Children 5 to 13 Years Old Who Regularly Spend Time Not Under Parents' Supervision by Type of Caretaker and Period of the Day: December 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of caretaker and period of the day	Number					Percent			
	Not in parents' care	Less than 1 hour	1 to 2 hours	3 to 4 hours	5 hours or more	Less than 1 hour	1 to 2 hours	3 to 4 hours	5 hours or more
BEFORE SCHOOL									
All types of care	2,398	978	1,044	195	159	40.8	43.5	8.1	6.6
No adult care	552	349	187	10	-	63.2	33.9	1.8	-
Self care	462	293	155	8	-	63.4	33.5	1.7	-
Nonadult	90	56	32	2	-	62.2	35.6	2.2	-
Adult sibling	150	80	66	1	4	53.3	44.0	0.7	2.7
Other relative	683	229	276	85	87	33.5	40.4	12.4	12.7
Nonrelative	996	316	510	98	67	31.7	51.2	9.8	6.7
AFTER SCHOOL									
All types of care	7,075	1,118	3,576	1,787	533	15.8	50.5	25.3	7.5
No adult care	2,064	580	1,228	219	22	28.1	59.5	10.6	1.1
Self care	1,579	456	935	167	7	28.9	59.2	10.6	0.4
Nonadult	485	124	293	52	15	25.6	60.4	10.7	3.1
Adult sibling	776	106	417	209	44	13.7	53.7	26.9	5.7
Other relative	1,900	209	816	603	260	11.0	42.9	31.7	13.7
Nonrelative	2,258	210	1,095	742	207	9.3	48.5	32.9	9.2
AT NIGHT									
All types of care	1,678	121	390	532	613	7.2	23.2	31.7	36.5
No adult care	249	39	103	66	41	15.7	41.4	26.5	16.5
Self care	151	24	64	43	20	15.9	42.4	28.5	13.2
Nonadult	98	15	39	23	21	15.3	39.8	23.5	21.4
Adult sibling	247	16	74	89	64	6.5	30.0	36.0	25.9
Other relative	592	16	91	140	346	2.7	15.4	23.6	58.4
Nonrelative	562	45	117	230	164	8.0	20.8	40.9	29.2

Table 5. Households With One or More Children 5 to 13 Years Old Enrolled in School by Whether Fully Cared for by Parents After School and Whether Any Child Was Regularly Not in Adult Care, by Type of Household, Labor Force Status and Education of Female Householder, and Family Income: December 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics of female householder and family income	All households	All children fully supervised by parent		Any child not in adult care	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
All households	19,703	14,421	73.2	1,506	7.6
Woman in labor force	12,525	7,651	61.1	1,414	11.3
Woman employed full time	7,504	3,923	52.3	1,064	14.2
Married-couple household	14,865	11,317	76.1	1,086	7.3
Woman in labor force	9,185	5,902	64.3	1,008	11.0
Woman employed full time	5,620	3,145	56.0	762	13.6
Household maintained by a woman	4,144	2,683	64.7	359	8.7
Woman in labor force	2,647	1,329	50.2	345	13.0
Woman employed full time	1,778	728	40.9	287	16.1
FAMILY INCOME					
All households	19,703	14,421	73.2	1,506	7.6
Less than $15,000	6,432	5,048	78.5	312	4.9
$15,000 to $24,999	4,478	3,206	71.6	346	7.7
$25,000 to $34,999	3,647	2,589	71.0	328	9.0
$35,000 and over	4,361	2,979	68.3	471	10.8
Married-couple household	14,865	11,317	76.1	1,086	7.3
Less than $15,000	3,129	2,688	85.9	105	3.4
$15,000 to $24,999	3,623	2,804	77.4	214	5.9
$25,000 to $34,999	3,310	2,431	73.4	274	8.3
$35,000 and over	4,143	2,866	69.2	449	10.8
Household maintained by a woman	4,144	2,683	64.7	359	8.7
Less than $15,000	2,989	2,132	71.3	189	6.3
$15,000 to $24,999	695	303	43.6	117	16.8
$25,000 to $34,999	230	116	50.4	37	16.1
$35,000 and over	127	76	59.8	10	7.9
EDUCATION OF WOMAN					
All households	19,009	14,000	73.6	1,445	7.6
Less than high school 4 years	4,223	3,549	84.0	131	3.1
High school: 4 years	8,894	6,462	72.7	760	8.5
College: 1 to 3 years	3,338	2,302	69.0	285	8.5
College: 4 years or more	2,555	1,688	66.1	269	10.5
Married-couple household	14,865	11,317	76.1	1,086	7.3
Less than high school 4 years	2,801	2,385	85.1	98	3.5
High school: 4 years	7,145	5,412	75.7	557	7.8
College: 1 to 3 years	2,674	1,962	73.4	219	8.2
College: 4 years or more	2,246	1,559	69.4	212	9.4
Household maintained by a woman	4,144	2,683	64.7	359	8.7
Less than high school 4 years	1,422	1,164	81.9	34	2.4
High school: 4 years	1,749	1,050	60.0	203	11.6
College: 1 to 3 years	664	340	51.2	66	9.9
College: 4 years or more	309	129	41.7	56	18.1

Note: A female householder may be co-householder in a married-couple household or may be the householder in a household maintained by a woman. The term "woman" in the table stub refers to female householder.

Table 6. Households With One or More Children 5 to 13 Years Old Enrolled in School by Number of Children and Whether Any Child Was Not in Adult Care After School, by Labor Force Status of Female Householder and Race: December 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Labor force status of female householder and number of children	All races			White			Black		
		Any child not in adult care			Any child not in adult care			Any child not in adult care	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ONE OR MORE CHILDREN									
All households	19,703	1,506	7.6	15,980	1,310	8.2	2,986	143	4.8
Woman in labor force	12,525	1,414	11.3	10,044	1,236	12.3	2,006	130	6.5
Woman employed full time	7,504	1,064	14.2	5,931	917	15.5	1,267	111	8.8
ONE CHILD									
All households	11,812	809	6.8	9,620	702	7.3	1,800	72	4.0
Woman in labor force	7,698	776	10.1	6,177	672	10.9	1,249	70	5.6
Woman employed full time	4,762	607	12.7	3,788	519	13.7	790	61	7.7
TWO CHILDREN									
All households	6,081	552	9.1	4,966	481	9.7	881	56	6.4
Woman in labor force	3,873	509	13.1	3,137	448	14.3	584	50	8.6
Woman employed full time	2,277	375	16.5	1,801	321	17.8	378	44	11.6
THREE OR MORE CHILDREN									
All households	1,810	145	8.0	1,395	127	9.1	306	15	4.9
Woman in labor force	954	129	13.5	729	116	15.9	173	10	5.8
Woman employed full time	465	82	17.6	342	76	22.2	99	5	5.0

Note: A female householder may be co-householder in a married-couple household or may be the householder in a household maintained by a woman. The term "woman" in the table stub refers to the female householder.

Table 7. After-School Child Care Arrangements for Children 5 to 13 Years Old by Labor Force Status of Mother: October 1974 and 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of caretaker	1984						1974					
	All children		Mother in labor force		Mother employed full time		All children		Mother in labor force		Mother employed full time	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All children	28,852	100.0	17,027	100.0	10,559	100.0	33,868	100.0	14,875	100.0	8,772	100.0
Parent[1]	21,777	75.5	10,766	63.2	5,734	54.3	27,789	82.1	9,872	66.4	4,665	53.2
Self	1,579	5.5	1,431	8.4	1,131	10.7	1,827	5.4	1,616	10.9	1,326	15.1
Relative	3,136	10.9	2,721	16.0	2,069	19.6	2,635	7.8	1,986	13.4	1,648	18.8
Nonrelative	2,324	8.1	2,075	12.2	1,602	15.2	1,617	4.8	1,402	9.4	1,133	12.9

[1]Includes some persons for whom caretaker is not reported: about 2.0 percent in 1984 and 1.5 percent in 1974.

Appendix A. Definitions and Explanations

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race —White, Black, and other races. The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except White and Black. In this report, other races is not shown separately.

School enrollment. The school enrollment statistics from the current survey are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was enrolled in regular school. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools or high schools.

After school care. Responses to questions added to the Decemebr 1984 CPS were to provide information on care of elementary school age children in nonschool hours, separately for before school, after school, and at night. A screener question on whether the child regularly spent time alone or in the care of someone other than a parent or stepparent before school, after school, or at night preceded the questions on individual periods of the day. The scope of the supplement was not as extensive as surveys on child care while the mother worked or child care after school (see Related reports). Questionnaire size constraints forced a choice between detailed information on cost, time, type and place of care for one period of care, as in other surveys, and information on type of caretaker and hours of care for three different periods of the day. The purpose of this survey was to obtain the numbers and proportions of children regularly not in the care of a parent or stepparent during nonschool hours and children without adult care in those same hours. Later surveys may delve more deeply into details of specific periods of child care and parents' labor force participation. Tables A and 4 contain data on all 3 periods; the remainder of the report is about care after school. A facsimile of the supplementary questions as they appeared on the children's page of the December 1984 CPS questionnaire for every child 3 to 13 years old follows:

LEAD IN: I have a few questions about the children in this household.

30. Is . . . attending or enrolled in school?
Yes ○ *(Ask 31)*
No ○ *(Go to next child)*

31. In the past 4 weeks, did . . . regularly spend any time alone or in the care of someone other than a parent or stepparent before school, after school, or at night?
Yes ○ *(Ask 32)*
No ○ *(Go to next child)*

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
32. Was that . . . *(Fill appropriate answer for each column)*	before school? Yes ○ / No ○ →	after school? Yes ○ / No ○ →	at night? Yes ○ / No ○ *Ask 33–35 for each col. marked "Yes"*
33. Who, if anyone, other than a parent or stepparent, cared for . . . most of the time	before school? Cares for self ○ / Brother or sister ○ / Other relative ○ / Non relative ○ — *(Ask 35 col. 1)* / *(Ask 34, col. 1)*	after school? Cares for self ○ / Brother or sister ○ / Other relative ○ / Non relative ○ — *(Ask 35, col. 2)* / *(Ask 34, col. 2)*	at night? Cares for self ○ / Brother or sister ○ / Other relative ○ / Non relative ○ — *(Ask 35, col. 3)* / *(Ask 34, col. 3)*
34. How old is the person who cared for . . . (give age of oldest person)	before school? Less than 12 years ○ / 12 or 13 years ○ / 14 or 15 years ○ / 16 years or over ○ — *(Ask 35, col. 1)*	after school? Less than 12 years ○ / 12 or 13 years ○ / 14 or 15 years ○ / 16 years or over ○ — *(Ask 35, col. 2)*	at night? Less than 12 years ○ / 12 or 13 years ○ / 14 or 15 years ○ / 16 years or over ○ — *(Ask 35, col. 3)*
35. How many hours per day was that	before school? Less than 1 hr ○ / 1–2 hrs ○ / 3–4 ○ / 5–6 ○ / 7 or more ○ — *(Go to next col., ask 33–35 if appropriate)*	after school? Less than 1 hr ○ / 1–2 hrs ○ / 3–4 ○ / 5–6 ○ / 7 or more ○ — *(Go to next col., ask 33–35 if appropriate)*	at night? Less than 1 hr ○ / 1–2 hrs ○ / 3–4 ○ / 5–6 ○ / 7 or more ○ — *(Go to next child)*

Household. A household consists of all of the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households exclude group quarters.

Family. A family is a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage or adoption and residing together.

Householder. The householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult household member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relationship of each other household member, if any, is recorded.

Married couple household. A married couple, as define for census purposes, is a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have their own or other children living with them. The expression "married couple household" indicates that the household is maintained by a husband and wife. Some children, however, are not "child of reference person" and could be "other relative" or "nonrelative," in which case the married couple householders are not their parents. These children may be members of subfamilies and have one or both parents present, neither of whom is the householder.

Household maintained by a woman. When the designated householder is a woman in whose name the housing unit is owned or being rented and who is not married, spouse present, the household type is "household maintained by a woman." Although this may signify a one-parent household, some children are in subfamilies and their parents are not the householders.

Household maintained by a man. When the designated householder is a man in whose name the housing unit is owned or being rented and who is not married, spouse present, the household type is "household maintained by a man." Because the number of children in this type of household is so small, these data are not shown separately. They can be derived by subtracting figures for children in households maintained by a married couple and children in households maintained by a woman from figures for all children.

Mother. The mother is the biological or adoptive mother of the child as designated on the CPS control card. The mother of each child in the household was identified by means of the mother's survey control card line number recorded on the survey record for each child at the time of the interview. This allows for more accurate attribution of mother's characteristics and identification of subfamilies, when the child is not a son or daughter of the householder or reference person. The mother and female householder or spouse are not necessarily the same person.

Female householder or spouse. In table 5, which tabulates households rather than persons, the labor force and educational attainment characteristics are those of the female householder or spouse, not the mother. This table examines after school care arrangements by characteristics of households; there could be more than one mother in a household. The female householder or spouse is either (1) the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or being rented or (2) a member of the married couple in whose name the housing unit is owned or being rented.

In the labor force. The definitions of labor force and employment status relate to the population 15 years old and over. Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week.

Not in the labor force. All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force."

Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the survey week containing December 12, 1984, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm or in a business operated by a member of the family and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework and painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week containing December 12, 1984, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had

engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Ful-time and part-time employment. Persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week and those who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually work full time are classified as employed full time. Part-time workers are persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week and usually work only 1 to 34 hours. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week are classified according to whether they usually work full time or part time.

Occupation. Data on occupation are shown for the employed and relate to the job held during the survey week. Persons in two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The occupation groupings used here are the major groups used in the 1980 Census of Population. For more detailed information, see the Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings,* February 1983 issue. More detailed breakdown of occupations can be found in the Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population,* Volume 1, *Characteristics of the Population,* Chapter D, *Detailed Population Characteristics,* U.S. Summary.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (1) "What is the highest grade of school he/she has ever attended?" and (2) "Did he/she finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Family income. In this report, family money income is the money income of the householder and all persons in the household who are part of the householder's family. It is derived from a single question asked of the household respondent when a household first enters the sample and is updated on the anniversary of entry. Income includes money income from jobs; net income from business, farm, or rent; pensions; dividends; interest; social security payments; and any other money income. The income of nonrelatives (of the householder) living in the household is excluded, but the income of all family members 14 years old and over, including those temporarily living away, is included. It should be noted that while characteristics of the person, such as age and labor force status and household type refer to the date of the interview, family income statistics refer to receipts over a 12-month period starting 12 to 16 months prior to the interview.

The income tables include in the lowest income group families who were classified as having no income in the 12-month reference period and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment or in rental income.

The income panels of tables 3 and 5 include some persons or households for whom no income data were obtained. In Current Population Reports containing income data collected in the March CPS supplement, the missing income data have been allocated. In this report persons or households for whom income data were not obtained are included in the total line of data and are not shown separately.

The family money income levels shown in this report may be somewhat understated. Income data from the December control card are based on the respondent's estimate of total family income in broad, fixed income intervals. Income data collected in the March supplement to the CPS are based on responses to 20 direct questions asked about each person 14 years old and over and identifying more than 50 different sources of income in the preceding calendar year.

Previous research has shown that the use of broad income intervals to record money income tends to reduce the rate of nonreporting, while increasing the likelihood that the amounts reported will be significantly understated as compared with results from more detailed questions.

Symbols. The following symbols are used throughout the tables:

- \- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
- B The base of the derived figure is less than 75,000.
- X Not applicable.

Rounding of estimates. Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals which are independently rounded. Percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Related reports. Similar data for 1974 on after school care are published in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 298, *Daytime Care of Children: October 1974 and February 1975.* Data on child care arrangements of working mothers for children under 5 years old are presented in Series P-23, No. 117, *Trends in Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers,* (June 1977 data) and Series P-23, No. 129, *Child Care Arrangements of Working Women: June 1982.* Data collected as a supplement to the February 1965 CPS on child care arrangements of working mothers for children under 14 years old were presented in *Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers in the United States,* authored by Seth Low and Pearl G. Spindler, published by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the U.S. Department of Labor in 1969.

Appendix B. Source and Reliability of the Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

The estimates in this report are based on data obtained in December 1984 from the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census and from supplementary questions to the CPS. The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked about each member in every sample household. In addition, in December 1984, supplementary questions were asked about child care for children 5 to 13 years old. The questionnaire is meant to make possible the estimation of the number of children not supervised by an adult for some part of the day, by various characteristics of the child and family.

CPS Design Phase-In

Since the inception of the CPS in 1940, the sample has been redesigned several times, most recently in the early 1970's to upgrade the quality and reliability of the data and to meet changing data needs. Beginning in April 1984, the old design was phased out through a series of changes that were completed by July 1985. The December 1984 CPS sample consisted of three rotation groups from the 1970 census files, four rotation groups from the 1980 census files, and one rotation group from both files with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to reflect new construction. Due to the phase-in of the new design, the December 1984 CPS sample had three rotation groups located in 629 sample areas comprising 1,148 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions and five rotation groups located in 729 sample areas representing 1973 counties and equivalent geographic areas in the United States. This current number of sample areas is not completely comparable to the old number of sample areas since many of the sample areas have been redefined. In this sample, approximately 59,500 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number, about 2,500 occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. There were approximately 11,000 households visited but not eligible.

The estimation procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the total civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were head based on statistics from decennial censuses of population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. The independent population estimates used to obtain data for December 1984 are based on the 1980 Decennial Census. Data for 1974 were obtained using independent population estimates based on the 1970 Decennial Census; likewise, data for 1964 were obtained using independent population estimates based on the 1960 Decennial Census.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates were based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey – sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of a survey result depends on the sampling and nonsampling errors, but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors provided for the CPS estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples, between the estimate and the desired value.)

Nonsampling Variability

Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources; e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample household. Overall CPS undercoverage, as compared to the level of the 1980 decennial census is about 7 percent. It is known that CPS under coverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for blacks and other races combined than for whites. Ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the bias due to

survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in the interviewed households have different characteristics from interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the decennial census.

In addition to the basic CPS noninterview and the above mentioned sources of undercoverage in CPS, several possible sources of response error or bias with respect to supervision of children have been suggested. These include:

1. The complexity of the questions used to identify unsupervised children may have led to confusion among respondents.
2. In some jurisdictions the parents of children found to be "unsupervised" could be charged with the crime of "child neglect."
3. Respondents may fear they are placing a child in jeopardy by disclosing that the child is alone or unsupervised.
4. It may be more socially desirable to report that a child is supervised than that the child is not supervised.

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CPS data when known, refer to Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, *An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey*, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, *The Current Survey: Design and Methodology*, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Sampling Variability

The standard errors given in the following tables are primarily measures of sampling variability; that is, of the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals—ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these being surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average results of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average results of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common type of hypotheses appearing in this report is that the population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the number of children 5 to 13 years old enrolled in school who regularly spent time unsupervised before school versus those who regularly spent time unsupervised after school. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the parameters are different when, in fact, they are identical.

To perform the most common test, let x and y be sample estimates for two characteristics of interest. A subsequent section explains how to derive a standard error on the difference x-y. Let that standard error be σ_{DIFF}. Compute the ratio $R = (x-y)/\sigma_{DIFF}$. If this ratio is between -2 and +2, no conclusion about the parameters is justified at the 0.05 level of significance. If, on the other hand, this ratio is smaller than -2 or larger than +2, the observed difference is significant at the 0.05 level. In this event, it is commonly accepted practice to say that the parameters are different. Of course, sometimes this conclusion will be wrong. When the parameters are, in fact, the same, there is a 5 percent chance of concluding that they are different.

All statements of comparisons in the text have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better, and most have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance or better. This means that, for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference between parameters is greater than twice the standard error of difference. For the other differences mentioned, the estimated difference between parameters is between 1.6 and 2.0 times the standard error of the difference. When this is the case, the statement of comparison will be qualified in some way; e.g., by use of the phrase "some evidence."

Note When Using Small Estimates

Caution should be used when summary measures (such as means and percent distributions) are computed on a base less than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that summary measures would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs. Also, care must be taken in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Standard Error Tables and Their Use

In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

Table B-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Children Enrolled in School [1]

(Numbers in thousands)

Estimate	Total or White	Black
25	8	8
50	12	12
75	14	14
100	16	16
250	26	25
500	36	35
750	44	42
1,000	51	47
2,500	79	61
5,000	106	36
7,500	123	(X)
10,000	134	(X)
15,000	141	(X)
20,000	133	(X)
25,000	103	(X)

(X) Not applicable.

Note: For a particular characteristic see table B-3 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

The figures presented in appendix table B-1 provide approximations of standard errors of estimated numbers of persons; table B-2 provides approximations to standard errors of estimated percentages of persons. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables of standard errors may be approximated by linear interpolation. Estimated standard errors for specific characteristics cannot be obtained from tables B-1 or B-2 without the use of factors in table B-3. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of sample design and estimation procedure on the value of the characteristic.

Table B-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Children Enrolled in School

Base of estimated percentage (in thousands)	Estimated percentage					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
25	4.6	7.2	9.9	13.1	14.2	16.4
50	3.3	5.1	7.0	9.3	10.1	11.6
75	2.7	4.1	5.7	7.6	8.2	9.5
100	2.3	3.6	4.9	6.6	7.1	8.2
250	1.5	2.3	3.1	4.2	4.5	5.2
500	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.7
750	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.0
1,000	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.6
2,500	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6
5,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2
7,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9
10,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
15,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
20,000	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
25,000	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
30,000	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
35,000	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

Note: For a particular characteristic see table B-3 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Two parameters (denoted "a" and "b") are used to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in table B-3. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables B-1 and B-2 and to calculate the factors in table B-3. They also may be used to directly calculate the standard errors for estimated numbers and estimated percentages. Methods for direct computation are given in the following sections.

Table B-3. Parameters and Factors to be Used to Obtain Standard Errors for Each Type of Characteristic

Type of characteristic	Parameters		Factor[1]
	a	b	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT--5- TO 13-YEAR-OLDS			
Total or White	-0.000091	2,698	1.0
Black	-0.000493	2,698	1.0
Supervised or unsupervised child care before or after school or at night	-0.000058	1,725	0.8
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			
Total or White:			
All households and married-couple households	-0.000010	1,778	0.8
Households maintained by a woman in labor force	-0.000019	1,778	0.8
Family income	-0.000010	1,778	0.8
Education of female householder	-0.000019	1,778	0.8
Black:			
All households and married-couple households	-0.000016	1,606	0.8
Households maintained by a woman in labor force	-0.000073	1,725	0.8
Family income	-0.000089	1,876	0.8
Education of female householder	-0.000066	1,606	0.8
NUMBER OF CHILDREN			
Total or white:			
All households	-0.000054	1,778	0.8
Households maintained by a woman in labor force	-0.000054	1,778	0.8
Family income	-0.000127	3,770	1.2
Education of female householder	-0.000060	1,778	0.8
Black:			
All households	-0.000213	1,606	0.8
Households maintained by a woman in labor force	-0.000315	1,725	0.8
Family income	-0.000787	4,310	1.3
Education of female householder	-0.000293	1,606	0.8

[1]Factors are to be applied to tables B-1 or B-2, to obtain appropriate standard error of a characteristic.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers

The approximate standard error, σ_x, of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma \qquad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table B-3 and σ is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from table B-1. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by formula (2) below, from which the standard errors were calculated in table B-1. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1) above.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table B-3 associated with the particular type of characteristic. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the factor or set of parameters for the characteristics which will give the largest standard error.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Number

Table 1 of this report shows that 21,777,000 children 5 to 13 years old enrolled in school in December 1984 were regularly supervised by a parent after school. Using formula (2) with a = -0.000058 and b = 1,725 from table B-3, the approximate standard error of an estimate of 21,777,000 is

$$\sqrt{(-0.000058)(21{,}777{,}000)^2 + (1725)(21{,}777{,}000)} = 100{,}000^1$$

This means that a 95-percent confidence interval for the number of children 5-13 years old that were regularly supervised by a parent after school is from 21,577,000 to 21,977,000 i.e., 21,777,000 ± (2)(100,000).

Standard Error of Estimated Percentages

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameters indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma \qquad (3)$$

In this formula f is the appropriate factor from table B-3 and σ is the standard error on the estimate from table B-2. Alternatively, the standard error may be approximated by formula (4) below, from which the standard errors in table B-2 were calculated; direct computation will give more accurate results than use of the standard error table and the factors.

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p(100-p)} \qquad (4)$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of persons which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 < p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter in table B-3 associated with the particular type of characteristics in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Percentage

Table 1 shows that of the 28,852,000 children 5 to 13 years old enrolled in school in December 1984, 21,777,000 or 75.5 percent were supervised by a parent after school. Using formula (4) and b = 1,725 from table B-3, the approximate standard error of an estimate of 75.5 percent is

$$\sqrt{\frac{1{,}725\ (75.5)(100-75.5)}{28{,}852{,}000}} = 0.3 \text{ percent}^2$$

This means that a 95-percent confidence interval for the percentage of the children 5 to 13 years old supervised by a parent after school is from 74.9 to 76.1 percent, i.e.,75.5 ± (2)(0.3).

Standard Error of a Difference

The formula for the approximate standard error of the difference between two estimates, x and y, is given by

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} \qquad (5)$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y, respectively; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard errors quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between two separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Difference

Table 1 of this report also shows that 7.8 percent of the 28,852,000 children 5 to 13 years old enrolled in school in December 1984 were supervised by a nonrelative after school. As stated above, the percentage of those supervised by a parent was 75.5. Thus, the apparent difference between 5-13 year olds that were supervised after school by a parent and a nonrelative is 67.7 percent. Using formula (4) and the appropriate b parameter from table B-3, the approximate

[1]Using formula (1), table B-1, and the appropriate factor,0.8, from table B-3, the approximate standard error is 98,000.

[2]Using formula (3), table B-2 and the appropriate factor from Table B-3, the approximate standard error is 0.3 percent.

standard error on an estimate of 7.8 percent is 0.2 percent. Using formula (5), the approximate standard error of the estimated difference of 67.7 percent is about

$$(0.3)^2 + (0.2)^2 = 0.4 \text{ percent}$$

This means that a 95-percent confidence interval on the difference between being supervised after school by a parent and a nonrelative is from 66.9 to 68.5 percent, i.e., 67.7 ± (2)(0.4).

Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 95-percent of all possible samples. Since this interval does not contain zero, we can conclude with 95-percent confidence that the percent of 5 to 13 year olds that are supervised by a parent after school is greater than those supervised by a nonrelative.

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